UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
R-33

March 27, 1929

FOREIGN NEWS ON RICE

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RICE MARKET SITUATION

The following statement issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics summarizes the rice marketing outlook in relation to information received on farmers' planting intentions:

Information received on intentions to plant rice in 1929 points to a reduction of about 5 per cent in the combined rice acreage of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and a reduction of about 15 per cent in the rice acreage of California. With yields equal to the average of the past five years, this would mean a decrease of 10 per cent, compared with 1928, in the production of southern rice, and a decrease of 25 per cent in California rice.

The prospects of a smaller rice crop in 1929 in the southern States and a reduced carry-over into the next season improves the market outlook for southern rice. Exports of southern rice to foreign markets and shipments to Porto Rico so far this season have been on a much higher level than in 1927-28, which should result in a considerable reduction in the quantity of southern rice carried into the 1929-30 season. Exports of southern rice for the first half of the current season were 45 per cent larger than in the same period in 1927-28, while shipments to Porto Rico were 25 per cent larger. The prospect of a continued good export movement is strengthened by reports of reduced rice crops in the Orient. It now appears that the exportable surplus of the principal Asiatic rice exporting countries (Burma, Indo-China and Siam) will be smaller than in 1928, and that poor rice crops in China will necessitate heavy imports into that country, which should mean less competition to be met by American rice from Asiatic rices in other foreign markets.

Exports of California rice have been larger so far this season than the very small exports of 1927-28, but still much below the shipments of 1926-27. However, Japan is seldom in the market for large quantities of California rice until the last half of the season and considerable quantities may be disposed of in that market during the remainder of the season. The development of new foreign outlets for California rice is an encouraging feature of the California rice export situation. In view of the fact that carry-over will still be heavy at the start of the new season, a reduction of 15 per cent in the rice acreage in California does not appear to be excessive.

Rice production in foreign countries

The 1928 rice production in the 12 countries from which reports have been received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics totaled 116,639,000,000 pounds against 114,845,000,000 in 1927. These totals include all the important non-Asiatic rice producing countries and most of the Asiatic producers except China. See table, page 5.

Asiatic rice exporting countries

Reports available on rice production in the three principal Asiatic rice exporting countries, Burma, Indo-China and Siam, indicate a reduction of about 10 per cent in the exportable surplus of these countries in 1928-29. compared with 1927-28.

The Indian rice crop for 1928-29 is officially estimated at 70,972,000,000 pounds, an increase of 13 per cent over the 63,114,000,000 pounds produced in 1927-28. The crop of Burma, however, the only exporting province of India, shows a slight decrease from 10,945,000,000 pounds in 1927-28 to 10,800,000,000 in 1928-29. The exportable surplus of Burma is estimated at 5,800,000,000 pounds this season as compared with 6,086,000,000 pounds in 1927-28. The low prices now prevailing on rice and the increased production in the usual deficit areas of India appear to be resulting in increased rice consumption in India.

The total rice production figure for French Indo-China is not yet available. Production in three provinces which in 1926 represented over 75 per cent of the total area was 3 per cent below 1927. But American Consul Waterman at Saigon states that both official and private sources place the exportable surplus of Indo-China at least 20 per cent below the export crop of 1927-28.

Rice production in seven of the fourteen divisions of Siam is estimated at 3,251,000,000 pounds against 3,626,000,000 in 1927-28. These seven provinces produce between 50 and 60 per cent of the total crop of Siam and are the chief exporting regions of the country. The exportable surplus of the 1928-29 crop of Siam has been estimated at 1,590,000,000 pounds against 1,860,000,000 pounds from the 1927-28 crop.

Asiatic rice importing countries

The principal rice importing regions of Asia are China, India outside of Burma, the Philippine Islands, Java and Japan. The needs of these countries have an important influence on the amount of rice available for export out of the Orient to Europe and Latin America, where American rice is also sold. Present prospects now point to a considerable increase in the requirements of the Asiatic deficit rice producing countries.

China is the largest rice importer. In that country no definite figures on rice production are available but present information points to poor crops in that country and to probable heavy import requirements. In Hunan, one of the heaviest rice exporting provinces, the 1928-29 rice crop was reported at 30 per cent below normal and shipment of rice out of the province was prohibited on November 4. In Hupeh the rice crops were reported to be a complete failure because of a dry season. In Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan and Anhui the rice crops were reported to be from 40 to 50 per cent below normal, according to American Consul Huston at Shanghai, quoting the Wholesale Rice Dealers Association in that city.

Rice production in Java and Madura was estimated at 7,389,000,000 in 1928 against 8,008,000,000 pounds in 1927. The 1928-29 crop in the Philippines is estimated by trade sources to be the smallest since 1923-24. There was no carryover into the present season and a large part of the crop will be needed in the provinces where grown.

The production of rice in Japan and its colonies is of more significance to California, which produces the Japanese type short grain rice, than to rice producers in the southern states. Rice production in 1928 in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan was 6 per cent below the good crop of 1928. Although production in Japan in 1928 was 3 per cent below 1927 it was, with that exception, the largest since 1922. Exports of rice from Chosen to Japan in 1929 are expected to be no larger and possibly somewhat less than in 1928, according to Consul General R. S. Miller at Seoul, Chosen. In 1928 considerable quantities of Manchurian millet were imported but this year imports of millet are smaller due to the unfavorable exchange rate of the yen and the export surtax in Manchuria. This will probably necessitate the retention of more rice in Chosen for consumption within the country. An indication of the smaller shipments of rice from Chosen to Japan is shown by the decrease of 160,000,000 pounds in the shipments in November and December, 1928, as compared with the same months of 1927. The large carryover of rice in Japan at the beginning of the 1928-29 season also contributed to this reduction.

European rice exporting countries

Spain and Italy, the only important European rice producing and exporting countries, show together a reduction of 9 per cent in rice production in 1928 compared with 1927. The reduced production in these countries is of particular significance this year to California rice producers and exporters as California rice is now being shipped to a number of foreign markets where Spanish and Italian rice (short grain type similar to California) is also sold.

Exports of rice from the United States

Total exports of rice from the United States to foreign countries during the first seven months (August to February) of the present season amounted to 185,761,000 pounds compared with 118,325,000 pounds in the corresponding months of 1927-28. Exports of southern rice during this period have totaled approximately 158,000,000 pounds, an increase of 37 per cent over the relatively large exports of the same months of 1927-28. Exports of California rice amounted to about 28,000,000 pounds, a large increase over the relatively small 1927-28 shipments. Exports of broken rice, flour and meal have been somewhat smaller so far this season than in 1927-28.

The principal features of the southern rice export trade have been the substantial increases to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Colombia and Argentina, and the decreased shipments to Cuba. Exports of California rice, as indicated by shipments out of the port of San Francisco have been characterized by continued relatively small exports to Japan and considerable exports to such markets as Argentina, the United Kingdom, Cuba and Germany, which in previous years took little, if any, California rice. See tables, page 6.

Rice prices

Rice prices continue low in foreign countries. Burma No. 2 averaged about $2.85 per one hundred pounds c.i.f. United Kingdom or Continental ports during February, as compared with $3.15 in February last year. Indo-China and Siam rice was also quoted lower in European markets in February than at the same date last year. American fancy Blue Rose averaged $4.62 per one hundred pounds c.i.f. the United Kingdom in February against $4.68 in February, 1928. See table, page 7.

CLEANED RICE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1928

Country	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States:				
Southern States 1/	(	937	995	939
California	(	222	249	224
Total	(660	1,159	1,244	1,163
Spain	300	435	421	385
Italy	646	925	947	859
Bulgaria	9	20	15	20
Japanese Empire:				
Japan proper	15,787	17,462	19,510	18,944
Chosen	3,293	4,807	5,435	4,245
Taiwan	1,413	1,952	2,174	2,173
Total	20,493	24,221	27,119	25,362
India:				
Burma	8,040	11,451	10,945	10,845
India, ex. Burma	56,104	55,032	52,169	60,127
Total India	64,144	66,483	63,114	70,972
French Indo China	2/ 7,332	3/4/ 6,478	3/ 6,875	3/ 6,699
Siam	4,258	5/ 4,207	5/ 3,626	5/ 3,251
Java and Madura	7,046	7,732	8,008	7,389
Ceylon	408	526	476	537
Total 12 countries	105,296	112,186	111,845	116,637
Est. world total ex. China	109,000	125,000	125,000	

1/ Includes Arkansas, Louisana, Texas and Missouri.
2/ Two-year average.
3/ Excluding Cambodia and Laos.
4/ Total production in 1926 was 8,276,000,000 pounds.
5/ Production in seven of the 14 divisions. These seven divisions represent between 50 and 60 per cent of the Siam crop.

RICE: Trade of the United States, seasons 1925-26 to 1927-28, August to February, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Exports and Imports	Season ended July 31			August to February	
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Exports of rice grain to:					
Germany	3,443	37,144	36,018	23,662	26,627
United Kingdom	8,324	34,288	36,357	17,073	28,203
Belgium	2,617	19,368	13,520	7,286	14,951
Netherlands	634	17,574	24,421	10,676	12,849
Canada	518	7,706	14,724	9,287	12,705
Colombia	261	578	9,339	3,398	12,580
Argentina	2,345	13,075	12,974	4,695	13,809
Cuba	3,031	4,973	27,908	17,547	10,391
Chile	578	10,265	15,013	4,331	5,969
Honduras	1,559	2,632	3,358	1,555	1,479
Japan	645	66,269	1,710	814	2,623
Other	4,498	24,192	43,387	18,001	43,575
Total	28,453	238,064	238,729	118,325	185,761
Exports of broken rice meal and flour	22,392	69,697	82,303	48,391	47,472
Shipments of rice grain, meal and flour to:					
Porto Rico	171,935	178,745	178,956	102,313	122,384
Hawaii	56,951	67,777	68,834	36,930	43,756
Alaska	1,252	1,122	1,343	355	345

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

RICE GRAIN: United States exports through Gulf ports and San Francisco, by countries of destination, August-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Country to which exported	August-February			
	Gulf ports a/		San Francisco	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Belgium	7,286	14,950	---	---
Germany	23,235	26,236	306	1,394
Netherlands	10,655	12,710	22	111
United Kingdom	16,491	23,345	581	4,358
Canada	---	---	1,522	1,620
Honduras	1,555	1,475	---	4
Cuba	17,434	7,239	---	3,085
Argentina	4,695	9,233	---	4,575
Chile	4,309	5,515	---	454
Colombia	3,336	12,458	12	---
Japan	---	---	813	2,624
Other countries	16,454	32,062	213	8,844
Total	105,450	145,223	3,469	27,569

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Includes Galveston, Sabine and New Orleans customs districts.

RICE: Prices of milled rice at important world markets, in cents per pound, August 1927 to date a/

Season and month	Prices in producing countries				Prices in London c.i.f. basis			
	India Burma No. 2 at Rangoon	Indo-China No. 1 round white at Saigon b/ c/	New Orleans Blue Rose Head d/	New Orleans Hon-duras Head e/	India Burma No. 2	Indo-China Saigon No. 1 b/	Siam garden No. 1 f/	American fancy Blue Rose g/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1927-28-								
August	2.56	2.54	4.1	6.2	3.19	3.14	3.45	5.63
September	2.53	2.43	4.1	5.4	3.15	2.97	3.41	5.32
October	2.43	2.27	3.9	5.1	3.05	2.78	3.35	4.97
November	2.52	1.97	3.8	5.1	3.11	2.74	3.37	4.67
December	2.51	2.17	3.7	5.1	3.12	2.84	3.37	4.75
January	2.35	2.10	3.7	5.1	3.10	2.77	3.37	4.73
February	2.44	2.38	3.7	5.1	3.15	2.99	3.48	4.68
March	2.39	2.24	3.6	4.9	3.07	2.89	3.38	4.36
April	2.24	2.20	3.7	4.9	2.94	2.83	3.32	4.52
May	2.19	2.15	3.9	4.9	3.00	2.83	3.27	4.96
June	2.24	2.06	3.9	h/ 4.9	2.96	2.73	3.16	5.07
July	2.20	2.01	3.9	h/ 4.9	2.90	2.58	3.12	4.95
1928-29-								
August	2.17	1.92	3.9	h/ 4.9	2.78	2.55	3.09	n.q.
September	2.15	2.12	3.9	h/ 4.9	2.73	2.76	3.09	4.66
October	2.38	2.36	3.6	h/ 4.3	2.98	2.98	3.25	4.65
November	n.q.	n.q.	3.8	h/ 4.4	3.14	2.92	3.41	4.71
December	2.31	2.59	3.8	h/ 4.4	3.05	2.89	3.52	4.82
January	--	--	3.8	h/ 4.5	i/2.87	i/2.90	i/3.38	i/ 4.64
February	--	--	3.8	h/ 4.6	i/2.85	i/2.89	i/3.39	i/ 4.62

Compiled from - Prices in foreign countries are from International Institute of Agriculture. New Orleans, prices are from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
a/ For prices for other months during this period see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 4, 1928, page 849. b/ The Standard of Saigon round No. 1 A in Hongkong allows not more than 15 to 20 per cent broken kernels and No. 1 B not more than 22 to 25 per cent broken kernels. c/ Quotations are for first Friday of month. d/ Medium to choice grades which according to United States standards allow 35 to 20 per cent broken kernels respectively. e/ Medium to choice grades, which according to United States standards allow 35 and 25 per cent broken kernels respectively. f/ The standard of Siam Garden No. 1 in Hongkong allows not more than 5 per cent broken kernels. g/ United States standard allows up to 10 per cent broken kernels. h/ Edith variety quoted for these months instead of Honduras. i/ London Rice Brokers' Association, Weekly Circular.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
R-34

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FOREIGN NEWS ON RICE

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THE ITALIAN RICE INDUSTRY

The Italian export trade in rice has increased steadily since the war, but if recent efforts to increase rice consumption in Italy are successful, a downward trend in this export trade may be expected, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Homer Brett at Milan. American rice now meets competition from Italian rice in many European and Latin American markets. The possibility of smaller Italian rice exports is of particular significance to California rice growers and exporters, since, during the present season, exports of California rice to Markets such as Argentina and Great Britain, where Italian rice is also sold, have greatly increased. The Italian rice is of the short grain type similar to that produced in California.

Surplus for export shows large increase

Italy is the largest producer of rice in Europe and for many years has had a surplus for export. Production and exports have been increasing steadily in the past fifteen or twenty years. The 1928-29 crop amounted to 859,444,000 pounds as compared with 947,298,000 pounds in 1927-28. The average production for the five years 1923-24 to 1927-28 was 851,765,000 pounds annually as compared with an average of 646,465,000 pounds annually during the five years 1909-1913. See table, page 3.

Exports during the five years 1923-24 to 1927-28 averaged 409,956,000 pounds annually, or 48 per cent of the total crop. During the five years 1909-1913 exports averaged 147,116,000 pounds annually, or approximately 23 per cent of the total crop. Rice is the only cereal whose production exceeds the needs of the country. The nation's dependence on foreign sources of supply for an important part of its requirements of wheat, corn, and rye explains the Government's efforts to increase the consumption of rice.

Distribution of exports

Argentina is the most important individual market for the Italian rice exports, taking in recent years between 100,000,000 and 110,000,000 pounds annually. Switzerland, Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Greece, France, Belgium, and Chile are the next most important export markets. Smaller quantities of Italian oiled rice are also sold in Great Britain where it commands a price second only to extra fancy Blue Rose from the United States. See table, page 3.

Northern Italy main producing center

The Italian rice industry is concentrated mainly in northern Italy, two of the main producing districts being the Departments of Piedmont and Lombardy. Piedmont produces over half of the total crop and Piedmont and

Lombardy together around 90 per cent of the total. The cultivation of the crop is carried on in the low-lying, well-watered and irrigated bottom lands of both departments.

National rice day

The Government of Italy for several years has been encouraging an increased consumption of rice in order to reduce the country's imports of wheat. With this end in view a national "rice day" was established on February 18, 1928. On this day special packets of rice are distributed gratis by rice growers to charitable and educational instituations throughout the dountry. In addition, every inn, restaurant, boarding house and hotel in Italy is urged to place rice on its bill of fare that day. The medical profession is also called upon to give lectures on the dietetic qualities of rice, and leaflets giving recipes for various rice dishes are distributed throughout the country.

New export standards established

On July 2, 1928, the Italian Government issued a decree establishing new export standards for rice. Standards for three classes of rice were established, the "Italian Carolina", the "Italian Gigante", and the "Italian Originario". A number of grades are provided for under each class. The exact grade under which the milled rice will fall depends on the percentages of red streaked grain, big broken grain, chalky grain, pitted grain or grain with slight black streaks, ambered grain, moisture content and degree of screening (refinement of milling).

All lots of home grown rice of the official standard, for foreign delivery, must have stamped on the outer packing the appropriate official description and the "National Export Mark". Export lots of rice in the husk and partly husked rice and of cleaned rice which are not up to the official standard must have stamped on the outer packing the words "rice in the husk" or "partly husked rice" or "rice on sample". The "National Export Mark" can be used only on rice graded according to the official standards. The use of this "Mark" is limited to dealers and organizations who have received special authorization from the National Export Institute, a subsidiary of the Ministry of National Economy.

Oiled rice

It is a common practice in Italy to oil milled rice before it is sent out to the trade. Consul Brett makes the following statement on the practice of oiling rice in Italy, "After the rice has gone through all the milling processes, except that of polishing, liquid vaseline, castor oil or linseed oil is added to it as it is run through a machine similar to that used in polishing. Every grain of rice is thus covered with a thin coating of oil which gives the cereal a dull, glossy appearance which seems to be well liked in many or most export markets. Local rice merchants seem to think that this oiling has no value except in its appeal to the eye of the buyer and a possible but by no means certain measure of protection against damage by weevils. It is quite possible, however, that the effect is deeper. Oiling is always a substitute for polishing and probably reduces the asperity or harshness which unpolished rice has upon the mucous membranes of the mouth, That polished rice is inferior in food value to unpolished is

well known and if the addition of a harmless oil will induce people to eat the harsher but more wholesome food it is a practice to be commended rather than condemned. Where vaseline is used in oiling there is probably some protection against weevil damage but this would be less or non-existent when the purely vegetable oils are employed."

ITALY: Rice acreage, production, and exports, average 1909-1913, annual 1922-1928

Crop year	Acreage	Production	Exports a/ July 1 to June 30	Proportion exported
	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Per cent
Average, 1909-1913	358	646,465	147,116	22.7
1922-23	294	631,985	118,071	18.7
1923-24	303	708,874	317,151	44.7
1924-25	340	804,135	373,107	46.4
1925-26	356	873,130	375,386	43.0
1926-27	366	925,388	441,244	47.7
1927-28	351	947,298	542,894	57.3
1928-29	333	859,444	b/	

Source: Area and production data from the International Institute of Agriculture and Exports from "Statistica del Commercio Speciale".
a/ Includes cleaned rice, paddy and rice flour converted to a cleaned rice basis. b/ Statistics not yet available.

RICE a/: Exports from Italy, averages 1909-1913, and 1925-1927 (Calendar years)

Destination	Average 1909-1913	Average 1925-1927
	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina	50,141,000	106,731,000
Switzerland	16,980,000	34,690,000
Yugoslavia	-	35,135,000
Germany	869,000	18,804,000
Austria	26,235,000	32,019,000
Hungary		19,463,000
Greece	3,547,000	21,124,000
Belgium	885,000	16,130,000
Netherlands	172,000	8,563,000
Rumania	946,000	8,569,000
France	14,101,000	35,868,000
Chile	5,855,000	14,204,000
England	760,000	2,144,000
All others	27,890,000	87,876,000
Total	148,381,000	441,320,000

Source: "Statistica del Commercio Speciale".
a/ Statistics include total shipments of all rice (rice in the husk, partly husked, and cleaned rice) except rice flour on a pound for pound basis.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
R-35

December 2, 1929

FOREIGN NEWS ON RICE

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RICE EXPORT SITUATION

United States rice exports for the first three months of the season beginning August 1 show a marked increase this year, amounting to 41,925,000 pounds compared to 31,325,000 pounds last year, according to information compiled by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Exports of California rice, as indicated by exports from San Francisco, were 5,115,000 against 4,210,000 pounds last year while exports of Southern rice were about 37,000,000 against 27,000,000 pounds last year.

RICE, GRAIN: United States exports through gulf ports and San Francisco, and total exports by countries of destination, August 1 - October 31, 1928 and 1929

Country to which exported	August 1 - October 31					
	Gulf ports a/		San Francisco		Through all districts	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	990	430	0	0	990	430
Germany	4,664	3,867	924	22	5,587	3,890
Netherlands	1,194	3,688	33	34	1,255	3,722
United Kingdom	2,550	5,301	30	258	2,579	5,559
Canada	0	0	290	1,905	2,863	4,038
Honduras	656	771	0	0	659	771
Cuba	3,026	3,314	418	0	3,444	3,314
Argentina	1,172	5,005	0	1,360	1,172	6,364
Chile	953	3,169	205	75	1,158	3,244
Colombia	4,327	2,500	0	0	4,382	2,522
Japan	0	0	2,156	426	2,156	426
Other countries	3,999	5,954	154	1,035	2,080	7,645
Total	23,531	33,999	4,210	5,115	31,325	41,925

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Galveston, Sabine and New Orleans Customs Districts.

Shipments to Porto Rico from August 1 to October 31, 1929 were twice as large while shipments to Hawaii were only half as large as for the same period last year.

RICE, GRAIN: Shipments to Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and total exports, years 1928, 1929 and August-October, 1929

Territory	Year ended July 31		August-October	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alaska	1,[illegible]43	1,275	223	270
Porto Rico	68,8[illegible]	80,355	18,405	39,877
Hawaii	178,956	205,973	38,063	18,226
Total	249,1[illegible]2	286 603	56,691	58,373
Total through all districts	238,699	319,635	31,325	41,925
Grand total	487,831	606,238	88,017	100,298

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Southern rice situation

Production

The 1929 production of rice in the southern States is now estimated at 917,000,000 pounds compared to [illegible],000,000 pounds last year. Official estimates are not yet available, but indications point to increased production in southeastern Asia. The first estimate of rice acreage in Burma shows a slight increase over last year and it is claimed that the acreage in Indo-China was increased this year and conditions have been favorable for the new crop which begins to be marketed at this time. Unofficial estimates place the exportable surplus from Siam at 1,500,000 tons this year against 1,150,000 tons last year.

Exports

Exports of southern rice for the first 3 months of the present season have been about 10,000,000 pounds above last year, and shipments to Porto Rico have been nearly twice as large last year. Argentina, Chile, United Kingdom and Netherlands have increased their imports of our southern rice considerably this year while Colombia, Germany and Belgium have taken less than last year.

A reduced carryover at the beginning of the season and a smaller crop this year along with increased exports and shipments during the first quarter of the current marketing season has placed southern rice in a much stronger position than at this time last year.

Prices

Prices of Blue Rose Head at New Orleans and London prices of American fancy Blue Rose, India Burma No. 2 and Indo-China Saigon No. 1 have all declined since September. The decline in the price of Burma No. 2 from 3.06 cents in September to 2.80 cents for the first half of November and the decline in the price of Indo-China Saigon No. 1 from 3.25 cents in September to 2.72 for the first half of November, is no doubt a reflection of the large crop prospects in southeastern Asia. See table on rice prices.

California rice situation

Production

Rice production in California at 171,000,000 pounds, is considerably less than the 224,000,000 pounds produced last year. Japanese rice production for this year is now estimated at 18,338,000,000 pounds against 18,944,000,000 pounds in 1928 and 19,510,000,000 pounds in 1927, but these are all relatively large crops. Production in both Spain and Italy is well above that of last year, although below the 1926 and 1927 production. See table on rice production.

Exports and prices

Canada, Argentina and some other countries took more California rice during the first 3 months of this season than during the same period last year, but Japan and Germany took less. Hawaii, which is the most important outlet for California rice, took only 18,000,000 pounds from August 1 to October 31 this year, compared to 38,000,000 during the same months last year.

According to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai on November 12, the carryover of rice in Japan is larger than usual and aggregate prospective supplies are considered to be quite ample. Mr. Nyhus, quoting a leading Japanese importer of California rice, states that prospects for volume imports of California Brown rice are very unlikely in view of domestic supplies and relatively high prices in California. Tokyo prices advanced sharply in October in anticipation of a smaller crop and have since declined slightly, but are still above prices at this time last year.

RICE, GRAIN: United States exports a/ through gulf ports and San Francisco, and total exports by countries of destination, crop years 1927-28 and 1928-29

Country to which exported	August 1 - July 31					
	Gulf ports b/		San Francisco		Through all districts	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	13,519	19,638	0	2,534	13,520	22,165
Germany	35,212	42,616	686	3,535	36,018	46,150
Netherlands	24,332	19,302	89	258	24,421	19,588
United Kingdom	34,412	32,658	1,942	10,365	36,357	43,066
Canada	0	0	3,932	6,383	14,724	20,389
Honduras	3,358	3,413	0	4	3,358	3,421
Cuba	27,622	11,840	170	3,489	27,908	15,396
Argentina	12,975	15,616	0	22,163	12,974	37,780
Chile	14,992	13,920	0	1,578	15,013	15,499
Colomoia	9,339	18,816	12	4	8,883	19,015
Japan	0	0	1,978	14,549	1,980	14,549
Other countries	37,894	46,220	2,800	13,273	43,543	62,597
Total	213,655	224,039	11,609	76,135	238,699	319,635

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Does not include shipments to non-contiguous territories.
b/ Includes Galveston, Sabine and New Orleans Customs Districts.

CLEANED RICE: Production in countries now reported for 1929, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States:					
Southern states a/		937	995	939	917
California		222	249	224	171
Total	660	1,159	1,244	1,163	1,088
Spain	300	435	421	385	414
Italy	643	925	947	859	b/ 907
Bulgaria	9	20	18	20	23
Yugoslavia	c/ 3	2	2	3	3
Japan proper	15,787	17,465	19,510	18,944	18,338
Chosen	3,293	4,807	5,435	4,245	4,427
Taiwan	1,413	1,952	2,174	2,173	d/ 510
Japanese Empire	20,493	24,[illegible]	27,119	25,362	23,275

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. a/ Includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Missouri. b/ Does not include the province of Verona which produced 10 million pounds in 1928. c/ Pre-war average. d/ First crop only, which in 1928 was 1,004 million pounds.

RICE: Prices of milled rice at important world markets, in cents per pound, August 1927 to date

Season and month	Price in producing countries				Price in London c.i.f. basis			
	India Burma No. 2 at Rangoon	Indo-China No.1 round white at Saigon a/ b/	New Orleans Blue Rose Head c/	Tokyo middle grade Brown d/	India Burma No. 2	Indo-China Saigon No. 1 a/	American fancy Blue Rose e/	Spanish Bellocit No. 3
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1927-28								
Aug	2.56	2.54	4.1	5.47	3.20	3.14	5.64	3.86
Sept	2.53	2.43	4.1	5.30	3.15	2.98	5.32	3.82
Oct	2.43	2.27	3.9	4.17	3.05	2.74	4.97	3.74
Nov	2.52	1.97	3.8	4.90	3.13	2.74	4.64	3.69
Dec	2.51	2.17	3.7	4.54	3.13	2.84	4.75	3.73
Jan	2.35	2.10	3.7	4.74	3.12	2.89	4.64	3.56
Feb	2.44	2.38	3.7	4.82	3.12	2.92	4.51	3.48
Mar	2.39	2.24	3.6	4.83	3.01	2.86	4.55	3.85
Apr	2.24	2.20	3.7	4.82	2.96	2.82	4.70	4.22
May	2.19	2.15	3.9	4.61	2.98	2.80	5.01	4.71
June	2.24	2.06	3.9	4.64	2.91	2.63	4.96	4.64
July	2.20	2.01	3.9	4.41	2.89	2.55	4.92	4.24
1928-29								
Aug	2.17	1.92	3.9	4.54	2.76	2.57	---	3.81
Sept	2.15	2.10	3.9	4.95	2.80	2.84	4.67	3.91
Oct	2.38	2.36	3.6	4.64	3.04	2.95	4.63	4.22
Nov	n.q.	n.q.	3.8	4.36	3.11	2.98	4.73	4.48
Dec	2.31	2.39	3.8	4.22	3.01	2.89	4.80	4.45
Jan	2.22	2.15	3.8	4.09	2.87	2.90	4.64	4.45
Feb	2.14	n.q.	3.8	4.12	2.85	2.89	4.62	4.29
Mar	2.11	2.01	3.5	4.21	2.80	2.79	4.67	4.10
Apr	2.08	2.04	3.6	4.19	2.78	2.74	4.67	4.01
May	2.17	2.13	3.8	4.17	2.80	2.80	4.61	3.78
June	2.23	2.36	3.8	4.11	2.83	2.87	4.59	3.71
July	2.32	2.37	3.8	4.16	2.94	2.94	5.03	3.84
1929-30								
Aug	2.31	2.39	n.q.	4.17	2.91	2.95	5.03	3.74
Sept	2.43	2.74	4.4	4.20	3.06	3.25	5.11	3.72
Oct	---	---	4.2	4.55	3.03	3.07	4.75	3.68
Nov f/				4.51	2.80	2.72	4.62	3.67

Compiled from prices in India and Indo-China are from International Institute of Agriculture, London prices are from London Rice Brokers' Association, Weekly Circulars and New Orleans prices are from Bureau of Labor Statistics. a/ The Standard of Saigon round No.1 A in Hongkong allows not more than 15 to 20 per cent broken kernels and No.1 B not more than 22 to 25 per cent broken kernels. b/ Quotations are for first Friday of month. c/ Medium to choice grades which according to United States standards allow 35 and 20 per cent broken kernels respectively. d/Wholesale prices in Tokyo as compiled from Annual Statistical Reports of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce for 1927 and 1928. Monthly prices for 1929 are an average of about one daily quotation per week as cabled currently to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. e/ United States standard allows up to 10 per cent broken kernels. f/Average of first two to three weeks.